

In morals, it divides ostentatious puritanism from criminal relaxation; in religion, superstition from impiety; and, in short, every virtue from its kindred vice or weakness. I think you have sense, and learn to walk upon it."¹

In the sixteenth century liberal studies, such as rhetoric, mathematics, astronomy, music, poetry, history, and grammar were suitable for the courtier. A university degree as well as attendance at the Inns of Court was considered a proper course of training.² Lyly stresses the importance of choosing wise and upright tutors and the necessity of leading the child gently into the way of knowledge lest his mind and body receive irreparable hurt,

"Euphues: First, that he be of honest parents, nursed of his mother; brought up in such a place as is incorrupt, both for the ayre and manners, with such a person as is undefiled, of great zeal, of profound knowledge, of absolute perfection, that he be instructed in Philosophy, whereby he may attaine learning, and have in al sciences a snasse, whereby he may readily dispute of anything. That his body be kept in his pure strength by honest exercise, his wit and memory by diligent study. That he abandon al allurements of vice, and continually encline to vertue."³

Chesterfield thinks "Classical knowledge, that is, Greek and Latin, is absolutely necessary for every body, because every body has agreed to think and call it so. Rhetoric, logic, a little geometry and general notion of astronomy, modern language,

1. Chesterfield's Letters to His Son, p 214, Letter CLXXIV.

2. Doctrine of English Gentleman, p 55.

3. op. cit., p 127.